# LATE PARIS MODES

## Pretty Clothes Seen at the Daily Band Concerts.

## ELABORATE FINERY FOR SUMMER

## Stylish Selections for Yachting and Walking Dresses.

## GOSSIP OF MME. LOUBET

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

PARIS, June 16, 1900.

Sousa and his band are the artistic attraction of the exposition. The music is greatly appreciated by the foreigners, who gather in well-bred throngs to enjoy and praise the different numbers. Indeed, it may be said that foreigners are more appreciative of this matchless combination of players than the Americans, who feel that Sousa and his artists belong to them and can be heard at home whenever they wish.

Among the pretty women gathered in the American building the other day to listen to the music I noticed a young Frenchwoman gowned in the most charming combination of Wedgwood blue voile and string-colored guipure lace. Frills are not often seen on this season's garments, but this particular gown displayed three narrow frills peeping from under a rich piece of shaped guipure. The skirt, tucked vertically, was cut with a very graceful demi-train. The bodice opened over a deep-pointed yoke laid in narrow plaits and reaching to below the shoulders. A piece of pointed guipure encircled the decolletage, while appliques of the lace ran down the outside of the sleeves. Pieces of lace, put on to represent a long jacket, formed a rich and effective embellishment at the waist.

### Lace Jackets Again.

Lace jackets are a feature of the summer novelties. I have seen them in several places—upon the fashionables in the afternoon at the Bois du Boulogne, at the races and upon some very chic Parisiennes sauntering through the exposition grounds. The lace is white or black, put on over a sharply contrasting foundation of silk, chiffon or other light summer fabric. The jackets are for ornament rather than for use, as any one may guess, and they certainly fulfill their mission, for a more charming addition to my lady's wardrobe we have not seen for many a day. A handsome specimen was worn by an elderly dowager who attended a fashionable musical matinee the other afternoon. It consisted of fine point lace laid over a foundation of black velvet, which brought out the exquisite frostlike tracery of the lace most admirably. Quite the extreme of this style was another jacket worn by a young girl and made of creamy lace over a foundation of peach-colored silk. The lace is usually put on so that the natural border does not reach quite to the edges of the jacket foundation, and at a distance gives the effect of a white painted surface.

### A Yachting Dress.

The elaborateness of the summer tailor-made frocks I have had frequent occasion to notice. One of the handsomest of the season's efforts for a distinguished lady who will be one of a party to cruise for part of the summer in a famous yacht among the fiords of Norway. The costume is of Wedgwood blue, that color now so much affected by a certain exclusive set.

The skirt at a distance presents the appearance of being figured cloth, for a rather sprawling scroll pattern of dark blue cloth is strapped up the sides of the skirt. Broad box plaits form panels before and behind and are held in place by a generous use of stitching. The short, pointed jacket a season ago would have been classed as an Eton effect, but as now every jacket is termed bolero it is of that latter class, by name at least.

Elbow sleeves, finished with a frill of chiffon, afford madame who is possessed of most shapely arms a chance to display them even in the reserve of an outdoor gown. Long gloves of suede or silk matching in color the costume protect the arm from tan. The deep, plaited, yokelike collar on the shoulders is bordered with a strapping of dark cloth, between which are inserted pieces of blue panne and white lace. A high Medici collar, rounded like a flower and set high around the neck, where it encircles an undercollar of lace, is also plaited and strapped with dark cloth. A scarf of soft oriental fabric is knotted at one side of the jacket over a vest of lace.

### Dainty Effects.

Dainty summer gowns destined for fashionable wear later are being hurried home from the great dressmaking shops for those who are anxious to leave Paris for their provincial chateaux and thus escape the ever increasing horde of the Philistines, who, so long as the exposition lasts, will make the city unendurable for the fastidiously elegant. One of the smartest of these gowns embodying the season's favorite modistic fancies is an organdie, with pink and white stripes on a white ground, over which are twined garlands of pink roses. The skirt is made with a single flounce, headed by a scalloped band of the organdie edged with lace. From the waist the skirt is laid in narrow plaits, shaped to fit it to the figure. The bodice of organdie is made over a loose vest of spotted muslin, the broad collar of organdie and lace being clasped on the bust by a buckle of jeweled and enamel work.

This toilet is made up of an ivory-white serge skirt and black corded taffeta coat. The shirt is one of the gay oriental handkerchief garments, and the coquettish little black sailor is wrapped with a white silk scarf dotted in scarlet.

### Tuscan Over Pink.

A second handsome gown of light material is one of Tuscan colored canvas made over a pink foundation. Skirt and bodice are trimmed with deep points of ribbon covered with lace insertion laid on to represent an overskirt. Both skirt and bodice are tucked in narrow vertical lines. The bodice is clasped by a band of silk and fitted with a deep collar and chemisette of muslin over silk.

Flower tints are popular this season. The new fuchsia shades, wisteria and orchid lilac are among the favorites. The sleeve of the moment is a revival of the style of 1830, one with a real or simulated undersleeve of batiste or other light white material. These sleeves are sometimes of lace, often of some very thin material elaborately embroidered. Laces for trimming on colored frocks are often dyed the color of the cloth. Cluny has superseded all laces but guipure in popularity. Large bows of black esprit net spotted with white and trimmed with full frills are fashionable for wear on the summer bodices. The veil knotted about the small hat should then match the bow. With tailor-made costumes this has a particularly good effect.

### An Ambassador's Daughter.

One of the very smartest wedding gowns sent out from Paris recently was that of Mlle. de Staal, whose marriage to the Count Orloff-Davidoff was one of the smartest events of the London season. The bride is the daughter of the Russian ambassador to England, and consequently the wedding was attended by royalty and conducted with almost imperial pomp. The bridal garment was very simple, very rich and very costly. The gown was of white satin opening down the front over a petticoat of almost priceless lace. The draped bodice fitted the bride's slender figure to perfection, the crossed over corsage front being entwined with a cluster of artificial orange blossoms, so effective that even on close view it was difficult to discover that they were counterfeit. A coronet of orange flowers knotted the long tulle veil to the bride's head, the veil being, in accordance with present usage, thrown back from the face. The going-away gown was of pale gray cloth, with a tucked glace bodice, and was trimmed with cluny lace and gold buttons.

### In Walking Gowns.

Light cheviot cloths are much used for walking gowns, the small checks being preferred. They are usually made up with the bolero jacket, showing a vest of white underneath, and with a wide lace collar over the shoulders. Worn with the boleros are neckties of crape, one having a broad hem and Paisley pattern is the newest style. Very handsome cravats are made of fine muslin with hemstitched and embroidered borders.

Novel combinations of materials are sought after in designing the light summer costumes. One of these was exemplified in a gown of perwenche blue taffeta made with yoke and side panel of cut-out cloth lace laid over white satin. The upper part of the panel was covered with straps of dark blue velvet clasped at each side by silver buckles. This same effect was repeated on the bodice, which was made with a deep spade shaped front, and an open effect on the shoulders, where white satin was inserted.

### The President's Wife.

Those who knew Mme. Loubet before her husband became president have been agreeably surprised by the active part she has taken in public functions. As the first lady of France in official position she has proved not only hospitable in entertaining, but most gracious in accepting hospitalities and taking part in public festivities. At the recent dinner given at the Hotel de Ville by M. Lucipia and his colleagues of the municipal council to the president of the French republic Mme. Loubet accompanied her husband, the innovation of inviting ladies to the banquet having been made for the first time. Her gown was an elegant affair of mauve satin covered with painted gauze. CATHERINE TALBOT.



## STARFISH AND OYSTER.

### The Latter's Shell Is Not Much of a Protection.

From St. Nicholas.

The oyster when at home lives in a hard lime shell which nicely protects him from the attack of enemies. Man, with his tools, can open the shell and remove the soft animal, but besides man the oyster has few foes. Oddly enough, his greatest foe is not, as might be expected, an animal with powerful jaws and strong teeth, but one wholly without jaws. It is the common starfish, so common everywhere at the seashore.

Now, the starfish is a soft, flexible creature, very sluggish, seemingly helpless and utterly unable to attack such an animal as the oyster. Its mouth, which is in the center of the disk, has no teeth or jaws. How can such a helpless creature open the formidable oyster shell, and get at the animal concealed within?

Its method of doing so is odd enough. It first clasps the oyster in its arms, wrapping its five arms around the shell tightly. Having thus seized the oyster, it quietly waits. Just exactly what happens next even our scientists do not exactly know. The two shells of the oyster are held together by a hinge which is opened by a spring. The spring is so adjusted that the shells will be pushed open unless they are held together by the muscles. Some scientists tell us that, after the starfish has held the oyster for a while, the oyster opens its shell in order to get food, and the starfish, that has been waiting for this, now injects into the shell a little reddish liquid. This acts as a poison, paralyzing the muscles and thus making it impossible for the animal to close its shell. Others tell us that the process is simpler, and that the starfish simply holds the shells tightly together until the oyster is smothered. As soon as it is stupefied by the suffocation, the muscles relax, and the shell opens.

Whichever of these two accounts is true, it is certain that after a little the oyster-shells fly open. Now comes the oddest feature of all. The stomach of the starfish is very large and elastic, and it is now thrown out of the animal's mouth much as one would turn a bag inside out. This stomach is then thrust within the oyster-shell, and wrapped around the soft animal, beginning at once to digest it. The starfish does not take the trouble even to remove the oyster from its shell, digesting it in its own home, and eventually crawling away, leaving behind the gaping, empty shell.

### Portrait Modeling in Bread.

From Tit-Bits.

There are several royal academicians and associates of the academy among whom there is a joocse and friendly rivalry whenever they meet at dinner on public or private occasions as to their respective skill in modeling statuettes—usually portrait ones—in the table bread provided, and, absurd as the idea may seem to the uninitiated, the results attained are really admirable and artistic, and, as will be seen, permanently so, too.

The late Sir John Millais, who dearly loved a joke, was the first to begin the new dinner table art, and at a banquet given at a great hotel modeled a statuette, wholly out of the table bread, of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It excited so much interest and admiration that a certain sort of varnish was sent for there and then, and the bread figure was covered with this, so as to preserve it. This result has been attained, and Mr. Rhodes greatly values the work. Since then, no doubt as the result of the talk that the original work created at dinner tables, there have been several impromptu friendly tournaments of this kind, Mr. Van Prinsep, R. A., being particularly skillful. At a recent dinner two portrait statuettes that were fashioned out of bread and then varnished were considered so valuable a possession that a well-known Englishman of wealth offered a check of £100 for the war fund if they were handed over to him.

Very ingenious indeed is such a statuette of Sir Henry Irving, made in a few minutes by Mr. Van Prinsep. The well-known eyeglasses are indicated by cork wire; part of a wax vesta forms the cigarette, and the dress suit of the figure is splendidly indicated by a part of the bread having been impregnated with some kind of dark-colored fruit syrup from the table. The likeness is admirably preserved.

### Lovely Underwear.

It is by the choice of her underlinen and the taste and care expended on the details of the toilet that a really elegant woman is distinguished. This elegance need not necessarily assert itself by a profusion of fluffy lace flounces or extravagant embroideries. When one knows how to select judiciously one can have pretty fine linen, well cut out and very simple and easily ironed, at prices within a moderate income. Of course, if there is no necessity to "count the pennies" there is practically no limit to the lovely things one can buy—linens and laces so exquisitely dainty and fine that they can almost, like the princess' magic frock, slip through a wedding ring.

Certainly the new undergarments shown in the shops are, as a whole, beautiful to look upon and an irresistible temptation, for all women who are truly feminine find this department fascinating at all times, and never more so than now. Fine laces, embroideries, dainty beadings, cambrics, linen lawns and nainsooks as fine and sheer as a dainty handkerchief illustrate the elegance in materials employed, which is only a beginning when you really appreciate the skillful handiwork which adorns them.

### Her Electric Spark.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Millie!"

The young lineman twirled his hat in his hands in an agitated manner and spoke in a voice that seemed to have a tendency to get away from him.

"Millie, the fact is, I—I—there's something I've been wanting to tell you a long time, but I can't seem to fetch it. When you look at me like that, you know, it breaks me all up. I've been coming here so long that I oughtn't to be afraid, I reckon, but—but you know how it is—or maybe you don't, either. I thought I could say it all right when I came in, but you're a little the livest wire I ever—I didn't think it would be so hard when I——"

Here he came to a dead stop.

"Millie!" he exclaimed in desperation, "I'm short circuited! I've burned out a fuse!"

"Jerry, are you trying to ask me to marry you?"

"Y-yes!"

"Why, of course I will, you foolish boy!"

And love's current flowed unobstructedly again, lighting up with its pure radiance the rose-embowered pathway that, etc., etc.

### Indian Toast.

Remove the skin and bones from a small quantity of cooked whitefish and pound it to a paste in a mortar with a piece of butter. When it is quite smooth add a few drops of anchovy sauce, a little curry powder and curry paste, a small quantity of lemon juice and a dust of celery salt. If the fish is inclined to be stringy, the mixture should be rubbed through a wire sieve. Heat it in a saucepan with a little lump of butter, and when it is quite hot spread it on rounds of fried bread. Scatter some hot, brown crumbs over the top and send to table as quickly as possible, as the fish soon cools and will not then be so nice.

### Not So Very Simple.

It is stated on very good authority that the bishop sleeve is to return, but in a more elaborate form than hitherto—that is to say, although the effect will be simple, it will only be attained by means of a great deal of labor.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

In case of drowning the following instructions, which are now placed at all seaside hotels, landings and pier heads by the Volunteer Life-saving Corps of New York, should be followed: Approach the drowning from behind, seizing them by the coat collar, or a woman by the back hair, and towing them at arm's length to boat or shore. Do not let them cling around your neck or arms to endanger you. Duck them under until unconscious, if necessary to break a dangerous hold upon you, but do not strike to stun them.

First. Immediately loosen the clothing about the neck and chest, exposing them to the wind, except in very severe weather, and get the water out of the body. First try tickling in the throat by a straw or feather, or ammonia to the nose; a severe slap with the open hand upon the chest and soles of the feet; if no immediate result, proceed as below.

Second. Lay the body with its weight on the stomach across any convenient object, buoy, keg, box, timber or your knee, in the open air, with the head hanging down. Open the mouth quickly, drawing the tongue forward with handkerchief or cloth, so as to let the water escape. Keep the mouth clear of liquid. Then roll the body gently from side to side so as to relieve the pressure on the stomach. Do this several times to force the water from the stomach and throat.

Third. Lay the body on the back, make a roll of coat or any garment, place it under the shoulders of patient, allowing the head to fall back. Then kneel at the head of the patient. Grasp the arms at the middle of the forearms, folded across the stomach, raise the arms over the head to a perpendicular position, drawing them back straight, then forward, overhead, to the sides again, pressing the arms on the lower part of ribs and side, so as to produce a bellows movement upon the lungs. Do this sixteen or eighteen times a minute. Smelling salts, camphor or ammonia may be applied to the nostrils to excite breathing. The clothing should be removed, the body dried and the limbs rubbed briskly upward.

Fourth. On signs of life, or when breathing is renewed, wrap in warm blankets or hot cloths. To encourage circulation brandy or any spirits may be given in small doses, with care to avoid strangulation, and brisk rubbing and warmth applied to the entire body. Keep at work for hours until recovery or death is pronounced certain by a physician.

It is at this season that the "little yellow doctor," as the head of a large sanitarium aptly dubs the lemon, finds abundant appreciation by young and old alike. No summer drink is more wholesome or refreshing than plain lemonade, made of the pure juice of the fruit and served ice cold to the accompaniment of the clink of ice against the glass. An old Virginia cook, whose lemonade was pronounced perfection, always allowed a tablespoonful of sugar and a cupful of boiling water to the juice of each lemon. A few bits of the yellow rind were usually steeped in just water enough to cover, and added to the big pitcher which held the cooling drink. Sometimes, yielding to the prayers of the children, pink lemonade showed its color in the glass—a result obtained by adding a little currant or raspberry juice.

A first-class Chinese cook, noted for the variety and excellence of his breakfasts, rings the following change on the usual stereotyped way of serving ham and eggs: The ham is delicately broiled, leaving it pink, juicy and tender. The eggs are fried on a soapstone griddle, without a suspicion of grease of any sort, and the ham and eggs are rendered still more appetizing by the accompaniment of orange fritters. The oranges, cut in thick transverse slices, are dipped in batter and cooked in a kettle of deep fat hot enough to prevent their soaking a particle of grease. With a prelude of berries or melons and a small bowl of breakfast cereal and capped with a cup of fragrant Mocha and Java and biscuit light as foam, this combination for a summer breakfast which has to be somewhat hearty, but not heating, has met with universal approval.

There is small local option as regards the outcome of "The Fourth." Mothers may propose, with warnings and cautions innumerable, but the disposal of events seems often beyond their jurisdiction. All each mother can do is to keep a maternal eye as far as may be over her own, and her neighbors' progeny, and at the same time study up her rules for "emergencies" and home nursing. See that the witch hazel bottle is replenished, a good store of soft linen for bandages at hand, a supply of carron oil ready in case of burns and a cool head and infinite store of patience and resourcefulness in reserve for immediate action.

If the day's festivities include a trip to the country it is worth remembering that poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the surface affected. Ordinary mud is also a quick and efficacious factor in allaying the pain and inflammation.

An antidote for poison ivy, oak, etc., is to paint the affected part with a handful of quick lime, dissolved in water. Three or four applications will usually cure the most aggravated case.

A clever Arizona woman who cleared over $400 the past season on the olives which she herself prepared for market, has invented a special treatment which bids fair to open a new industry in olives. Beside those prepared in the usual manner, she put up a large number, using the same formula as for mustard pickles. These found a ready market, the demand being far ahead of the supply. With the gathering of the crop of October, she is planning to make a specialty of this new departure in olives.

Another rice dish furnished by the cordon bleu with a queue has proved equally acceptable. A pint of sweet cream is whipped to a froth, sweetened to taste and flavored with sherry and vanilla. Into this is beaten an ounce of rice which has been boiled soft and tender in a quart of milk and then cooled. Just before serving a half cupful of preserved ginger chopped into tiny pieces is added. Preserved figs are sometimes substituted for the ginger.

In traveling, or even when the city water shows signs that warrant suspicion as to its purity, a few drops of lemon juice added to the glass before drinking lessens the threatened danger from disease germs.

An English remedy, said to be infallible for the summer or "holiday cold," has lemons for its foundation. Peel and chop seven lemons, says the recipe, and add two quarts of boiling water and half a pound of loaf sugar. When cold add the juice of the lemons and reheat. This should be taken at night.

If you have never tried saving your lemon and orange skins to add to the bath water, do so. Not only will they impart to it a pleasant odor, but tonic properties that render it peculiarly cooling and refreshing.

## RINGS AND THEIR MEANING.

### Legends That Surround the Wearing of the Dainty Ornaments.

From the New York Tribune.

It is doubtful whether the origin of the custom of wearing a ring as a symbol of an engagement or marriage has ever been established beyond dispute. It is certain, however, that the custom is an ancient one, for in the Bible may be found several references to rings, and the Christians used the ring as a symbol of marriage in 800.

Regarding the custom of wearing the wedding ring on the most useless finger of the left hand—the third finger—the explanation has been made that the helplessness of that finger is a protection to the ring, as on the weakest finger it is preserved from rough usage. Another reason given is that on the third finger there is a vein leading from the heart, hence the same excuse as that given for shaking hands with the left hand, "nearer the heart."

In olden times kings and others in authority wore on the ring a seal or image that indicated power, and in the time of Moses the priests wore rings as symbols of office. In the British museum quaint rings, made of porcelain, which once adorned the fingers of the poorer classes in Egypt, may be seen.

Among the Jews the ring is an important factor in the marriage ceremony, and in Germany the husband and wife exchange wedding rings. The husband is expected to wear his marriage ring continuously. In fact, it would be a difficult matter for a man to re-establish harmony in his home were he discovered to have removed the symbol of marriage from his finger, the inference being that he had been trying to conceal the fact of his marriage.

Queen Victoria possesses many rings, but three of these have a special value, in view of the history connected with them. One is her wedding ring—a narrow gold band. The second is her betrothal ring, a snake made of emeralds, and the third is a diamond ring given to her by Prince Albert when she was a young girl.

Queen Elizabeth, who was noted for her love of jewelry, wore many rings. The Emperor of Germany is another royal personage who has displayed a liking for rings. It is said that on all important occasions the kaiser will be seen to wear on his left hand a massive gold ring set with a large dark stone. The ring is credited with being an heirloom of the Hohenzollern family, and came into the possession of Margraf of Ulrich way back in the thirteenth century. After a series of adventures and mishaps the ring became the property of the kaiser, who, although not a superstitious man, is never seen on occasions of state and importance without the ring.

Rings have been fashioned from every material of sufficient strength to be put to such use, including gold, silver, steel, brass, iron, bronze, ivory, jet, earthenware and wire.

Curious instances have been cited where makeshift substitutes for the conventional wedding ring have been utilized during the marriage ceremony. One such instance occurred some time ago in a nearby town, when the ring was missing. Nothing better being available as a substitute, a curtain ring was used, and on still another occasion the ring handle of the church key was utilized. A couple in this state used in such an emergency a ring formed from the outer edge of a coin, and which had been carried by some one present as a curiosity.

A gallant "best man" came to the rescue at a recent wedding, when the ring was not forthcoming at the right time. He drew from his tie the slender stickpin that had been adorning it, and, bending the wire into ring shape, handed the improvised wedding ring to the distracted groom.

A horseshoe nail bent to the shape of a ring is said to bring a great deal of luck to the owner, and the lead cramp ring worn six centuries ago has given place to various rings now worn to prevent and cure rheumatism.

Teeth were at one time fashionable for adorning rings, but such grewsome ornaments are no longer sought after. The fashionable women of today prefer the more costly jewels.

### Gowns for the Summer.

A striking feature in summer gowns will be the prominence given to velvet ribbon as a garniture. It is employed with dainty, picturesque and sometimes even bizarre effect.

This characteristic touch of black is achieved in various ways. Straps of velvet appear in numberless ways on waists. Velvet ribbon is threaded through dainty beadings or secured by small gold buckles. It forms a feature of decoration on some of the new gowns and makes a very pretty one for the collar bands when two or three bands encircle the neck and are fastened with the buckles. Straps of velvet are carried across the vests of waists, terminating in little bows in the middle of the front. Skirts are strapped in the same way and box-plaited fronts have the strapping brought across the front, fastening in little buckles in the middle of the front breadth. Belts and streamers are made of black velvet. Rosettes, loops, twisted knots, plain bands or trellis or lattice work often under the touch of the skillful modiste give the last requisite touch of elaboration and the crowning note of color to the costume.

One of the very newest styles of all is to have the bows with the ends looped up and fastened to the bow below, thus making a sort of cascade effect. These are being used both with silk and cambric gowns.

With the evening gown a most daring fashion is carried out in the band of black velvet ribbon that outlines the square cut of the waist around the neck and shoulders. The waists are cut extremely low, a band of velvet is put at the top, outlining the waist, and then across the shoulder will be other bands. This is becoming, but, as has been said, very startling.

### Summer Petticoats.

White petticoats are very popular this summer, now that dainty and diaphanous fabrics play so conspicuous a role in my lady's wardrobe. Never have these undergarments been more elaborate nor more lavish in their use of embroideries and lace.

Almost any trimming is admissible for petticoats nowadays, but slashed flounces are one of the latest modes. The slashes are cut quite deep, forming a block from six to ten inches in width, edged with inserting and then trimmed with a lace or embroidery ruffle that extends around each corner and up the slash. The slashes may form vandykes or square blocks, as preferred. The slashed ruffle falls about six inches above the bottom of the skirt over one or more ruffles, with only one plain protective frill on the extreme edge.

Something novel is a petticoat combined with corset cover, called the Marie Antoinette. It is of the very finest French muslin, of gossamerelike delicacy. The bodice fits closely, except in front, where it is slightly fulled, and the upper part is trimmed with a series of delightful little ruffles of real Valenciennes and is tied with pale pink silk ribbon. The waistband is of Valenciennes insertion, through which a wider band of pale pink ribbon is run, this serving to define the waist and hold both sections of petticoat and bodice in their respective places.

### The Eyes.

Late hours, late work and late reading have a serious influence upon eyes that are naturally inclined to be weak. If it is necessary to work late, the eyes should, at least, be protected as much as possible both from overstrain and injury from overglare. A periodical rest of a few seconds and a sponge dipped in rosewater, rainwater or ordinary water, so long as it is soft, and laid over the eyelids will greatly refresh tired eyes. It saves the eyes a great deal from strain if the lamp, or whatever light is used, is not set immediately in front of them, but is arranged so that its glamour comes from above the head or over the shoulder.

Foolish women are sometimes tempted to use belladonna and eau de cologne to give brilliance to their eyes. They will assuredly rue the act sooner or later. Dangerous drugs may enlarge the pupil for a time and create admiration without causing perceptible harm, but the day will come when the drug loses its effect, unless an overdose is administered. Eyelids that are "crusted" in the morning are usually the sign of weak health. A simple ointment or lotion obtained from a reliable chemist may be used to remedy the condition of such eyelids, and at the same time a good tonic should be taken.

### French Daintiness.

A Frenchwoman makes her toilet at night as carefully as if she were going to a reception instead of to bed. Whether she be old or young, a well-bred daughter of France brushes and arranges her hair, cleans her teeth, rinses her mouth with some pleasant antiseptic wash, dons a beribboned and lace-frilled nightdress and prepares herself for sleep with the care and deliberation of a girl attiring herself for her first ball.

As far as hat decoration is concerned, the summer of 1900 is known as the rose year, for never has the queen of the garden shown to such advantage in the millinery shops. The hat photographed here is a black chip, dressed exclusively with Baroness Rothschild's roses and their rich foliage. The parasol seen is of fern-green liberty satin, powdered with embroidered white dots.

## COMFORT FOR THE BABY

### TRAVELING EQUIPMENT AND EVERY-DAY NECESSITIES.

### Good Hints on Clothes, Diet and General Care.

Written for The Evening Star.

In the preparation for the summer outing in the mountains or by the seashore baby is the last member of the household to be considered, although in most other matters he is the first.

When the family is ready for its annual migration, the baby, swathed in flannels and blankets, is carried to the carriage stretched upon a pillow, and by the time he reaches the train he is so frightened by the motion that he is ready to exercise his lungs to the utmost. Nobody can blame the youngster either. Hot, half smothered and with limbs aching from the jolting, he is quickly transferred to the train, where another joggling begins for his tired joints as the engine pulls out of the station. He is stared at by countless curious eyes, and, if he is at all an attractive infant, is fairly deluged with unwelcome attentions from tiresome old ladies, who recommend paregoric and trotting as a remedy for his squalling.

Now, baby is human. He is just as fond of comfort as his elders, but less frequently secures it. Instead of the stuffy blankets and woolen cloak one of the pretty silken cloaks which they are now showing in the shops would be much more appropriate for the season. The little fellow suffers quite as much from a roasting as his elders. A great many of the infantile attacks of croup, prickly heat and stomach trouble may be laid at the door of an overheating from outdoor travel followed by a sudden cooling off indoors.

### Deserves a Patent.

A sensible and ingenious mother who took her three-months-old baby with her to a seaside resort 100 miles distant last summer solved the question of what to do with the baby on the cars. She bought a large, oblong chip basket, supplied with a

Here is a light sage-green linen, trimmed with stitched bands of the darkest shade of green, the effect heightened by a judicious use of white pearl buttons. A rose-colored striped cotton shirt and black satin necktie make a pleasing combination.

hinged cover and two movable handles. The hinges she took off, in order that the lid might be lifted directly when she wished. The basket was one of the sort sold for the use of animal fanciers who wish to carry choice specimens of feline or canine beauty any distance on the cars. It was made with flat bottom and was well ventilated and strong. After lining the inside of the basket with white mosquito netting to keep out the flies and dust baby's mamma fitted the bottom with a pillow, shaped so as to serve as a mattress. A smaller pillow was put in crosswise for baby's head, and a little cover was provided for use in case it should be cold. A square of mosquito netting large enough to throw over the basket when the handles were placed upright was added, and the bassinet was finished. The lid of the basket was lined tautly with the mosquito netting and, better still, a second cover of mosquito netting stretched on an open frame to fit over the basket just like a lid was made. Into the basket the sleeping baby was placed when the travelers started. The mosquito net cover was placed over the face, affording the little sleeper plenty of air.

### The Clothes He Wore.

Of course when the basket was chosen the size of the infant was kept in mind. Instead of dressing him for the journey in long petticoat and a long robe a short gown and short petticoats were put on. The old-fashioned idea of loading babies down with yards of superfluous clothing is discouraged by authorities, for the long garments are a terrible weight to the poor, tender little limbs, that need support rather than the task of supporting. The little feet were kept warm in knitted woolen boots and the limbs by clothes suited to the season. In a short frock reaching but little below the feet baby could comfortably toss his toes in the air and amuse himself with them as only a baby can. A little flannel sack incased baby's form instead of the long coat of cashmere or silk in which babies are usually wrapped from head to heel. When the little one was awake and the basket unoccupied, the satchel in which his milk was carried and any other small parcels were tucked away in its ample interior. In the car it could be placed on the seat next to the window, over which the shade was drawn, and there baby might slumber as cozily as in his crib at home.

### Portable Bath Tub.

In going away for the summer a portable bathtub for the little one is one of the necessities, as a small tub may not be found in the boarding house or hotel. Besides, for hygienic reasons, it is better that baby should always have his own tub. Portable bath tubs of white rubber, made of strong white drilling and folding over a frame of wood, may be bought in the large shops. A rubber faucet is attached to the bottom, to allow the water to run out. The tub can be folded up like a camp chair and takes up very little room. It is seamless and therefore not likely to spring annoying leaks. These tubs may be converted into pretty bassinets by throwing over them a soft cover and adding a pillow for baby's head. In this he can doze upon the veranda quite comfortably, for the overhanging cover will hide the rubber body of the tub from inquisitive eyes.

### Sweet and Clean.

Baby's toilet basket should be dainty in its make up. The lining may be of tinted lawn, although the outside is only painted wicker. In this should be stowed all the articles needed to give the youngster a bath. These include a sponge for the body, a soft one for the face and eyes and rolls of soft linen on which to dry the little body. Some pure castile soap, a powder box, puff and powder, carbolized vaseline, a little brush and comb, safety pins and absorbent cotton should be among the articles. If the hamper is a large one, it may be devoted to the accommodation of his clothing, one compartment being reserved for the bath articles.

Of course, every one at home will wish to know just how much baby gains by the outing. If there is plenty of money in the family, a weighing machine, consisting of a basket mounted on an automatic self-registering scale, may be bought for $5. For ordinary folk the plan of wrapping baby in a shawl and suspending him from an ordinary scale is good enough.

### Between Times Drinks.

As in most summer boarding places it is inconvenient to obtain heated milk at every hour of the day and night, an alcohol lamp, with a small saucepan, should be a part of the summer outfit.

When baby is old enough to be taken to the table, his own little cup, spoon, saucer and a removable table tray for his use are not to be forgotten. The tray should be of white metal or nickel plate, so that should baby spill his milk anxious and exacting landladies may find their tablecloths none the worse for the mishap. With the eating outfit should be plenty of nice, clean bibs, for nothing is so disagreeable as a soiled, mussy-looking baby at the table.

ELLA MATHIESSEN.

## EXTERMINATING THE EGRET.

### A Famous Hunter Describes Success in Getting Plumes.

From the San Francisco Call.

The most famous hunter for egrets in the world lives among the orange trees in the San Gabriel valley. He is David L. Bennett. Go anywhere among millinery feather expert buyers the world over and you will find how well Bennett and his egrets from Central America and Mexico are known. Mr. Bennett makes an industry of egret hunting and of selling egret feathers and plumes, and by it he has made a fortune in twenty-five years.

He comes up the Pacific Coast from his hunting expedition twice a year. He markets his egret products, rests at his beautiful Southern California ranch a few weeks, and then goes down the coast for another season of hunting. Sometimes he gets, during five or six months, feathers and plumes that he sells for $1,000, and even $2,000. He says that he became a professional egret hunter by accident. Having always loved a gun, he went hunting while he was silver mining along the coast of Yucatan during the winter of 1874. One day he brought to camp several beautiful specimens of herons or bitterns. He carefully packed away a box of the finest feathers plucked from the birds. When he went home to New Orleans his sisters were delighted with their gift of the feathers. A local milliner saw the Bennett girls' new plumes, and he wanted to buy the lot for $75. That set Mr. Bennett to thinking. He knew where he could get hundreds more lots of similar feathers.

"I contracted with a wholesale milliner to furnish him egret plumes for a year," said Mr. Bennett, in relating his experiences recently, "and then I set out for Yucatan. Of course, my business is that of a common pot-hunting shooter. I don't apologize for it, but I do put as much sportsmanship in my work as possible.

"The first two years I was hunting down in Yucatan and Honduras I cleared, over and above my expenses and my living, $3,000, but that was when there was no one who competed with me in egret hunting, except a lot of lazy, stupid, drunken natives of Central America, and there were thousands of egrets more in those days than now. On some days I used to get as many as twenty egrets or herons, and I have never found any occupation so profitable as getting thirty or so egrets a week at about $4 each for their plumes and feathers.

"Where do I hunt now? On the west coast of Mexico, near Tepic and Sinaloa. I hunted for fifteen years in every part of Central America, and I had the natives work for me at times, so we made the birds mighty scarce down there before we got through. I began hunting down in the Gulf of California, and later in the bays and lagoons on the Pacific ocean side of Mexico in 1888, and I believe there's enough birds in that region to keep me busy as long as I care to stay by the egret-hunting business. But everywhere in the regions I have been and have ever heard about a rapidly growing scarcity of egrets is evident. I am sure that in a dozen years or more, if the fashion in women's millinery prevails as now, there will be very few egrets left on the west coast of the whole western continent. I have talked with men who used to hunt egrets and herons in the marsh lands and bays of Peru, the United States of Colombia, and Ecuador for the Paris and other European markets, and they tell me that the birds have been so thoroughly wiped out down that way that it is a loss of time and money to try to get a living by hunting egrets and herons. A millinery feather-buyer from Paris who came down to the City of Mexico last January told me that he will never come out this way any more to buy feathers, for there were so few good plumes to be had that it was a losing proposition for him. He said that his firm in Paris was going to turn its attention to seeking its ornamental feather supply in Africa, but that it was by no means certain that it could get egret plumes in that part of the world. The house he was with in Paris used to buy $28,000 worth of egret feathers in Mexico, Central America, and Peru every year. So you can see how the business on this continent has diminished.

"Egret feathers are now sold entirely by weight. When I went into getting the feathers as a business I sold them at so much a plume and so much for smaller and discolored feathers. The Parisian milliners, who rule the ornamental feather market of the world and make and unmake all the fashions and create demands in our line of business, began to buy egret and heron feathers by the ounce, and that practice was quickly followed by the New York and Philadelphia ornamental feather dealers. Under the McKinley tariff law there was a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on all my egret feathers sent to New York, but now they are admitted free of duty. The price for my feathers depends upon the condition of my stock and the manner and place in which I market it. I have to take several things into consideration in selling a season's shooting of some $3,000 or $4,000 worth of egret feathers.

"Only a very few feathers are available on the egret. On the heron there are three times as many. But heron feathers are worth less than half as much as egret feathers. The experienced feather-buyer knows the difference at a glance, and many feet away, too. It is useless to mix heron and egret feathers together and try to palm them off on a buyer that knows his business. A full-grown egret will yield about one-fourth of an ounce of feathers, and one-sixth of an ounce of plumes. None of the other feathers are touched, and it takes much experience for a hunter to know just what will be marketable. All the available egret plumes are on the bird's back, just back of the tail, but the heron has marketable feathers on both the back and the breast. We generally reckon that an egret that is got without damage to the feathers is worth about $3.20 and each heron $1.85. Although the wholesale feather buyers are wonderfully exacting and sharp with the hunters as to the different prices for the egret and heron feathers, there is almost universal deception of the consumers and the general public on these points. I have been in first-class millinery stores in San Francisco, New York and other cities, and have seen heron feathers and plumes sold by apparently honest saleswomen for genuine egrets. I have been on 5th and Madison avenues in New York, and it is seldom that I have seen first-class egret plumes worn I know, too, that many of the fashionable women whom I passed thought that they were wearing the best egrets."